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The
**LEHIGH
REVIEW**

WE ASKED OUTDOOR PEOPLE:

"Is this fact
important to You?"—

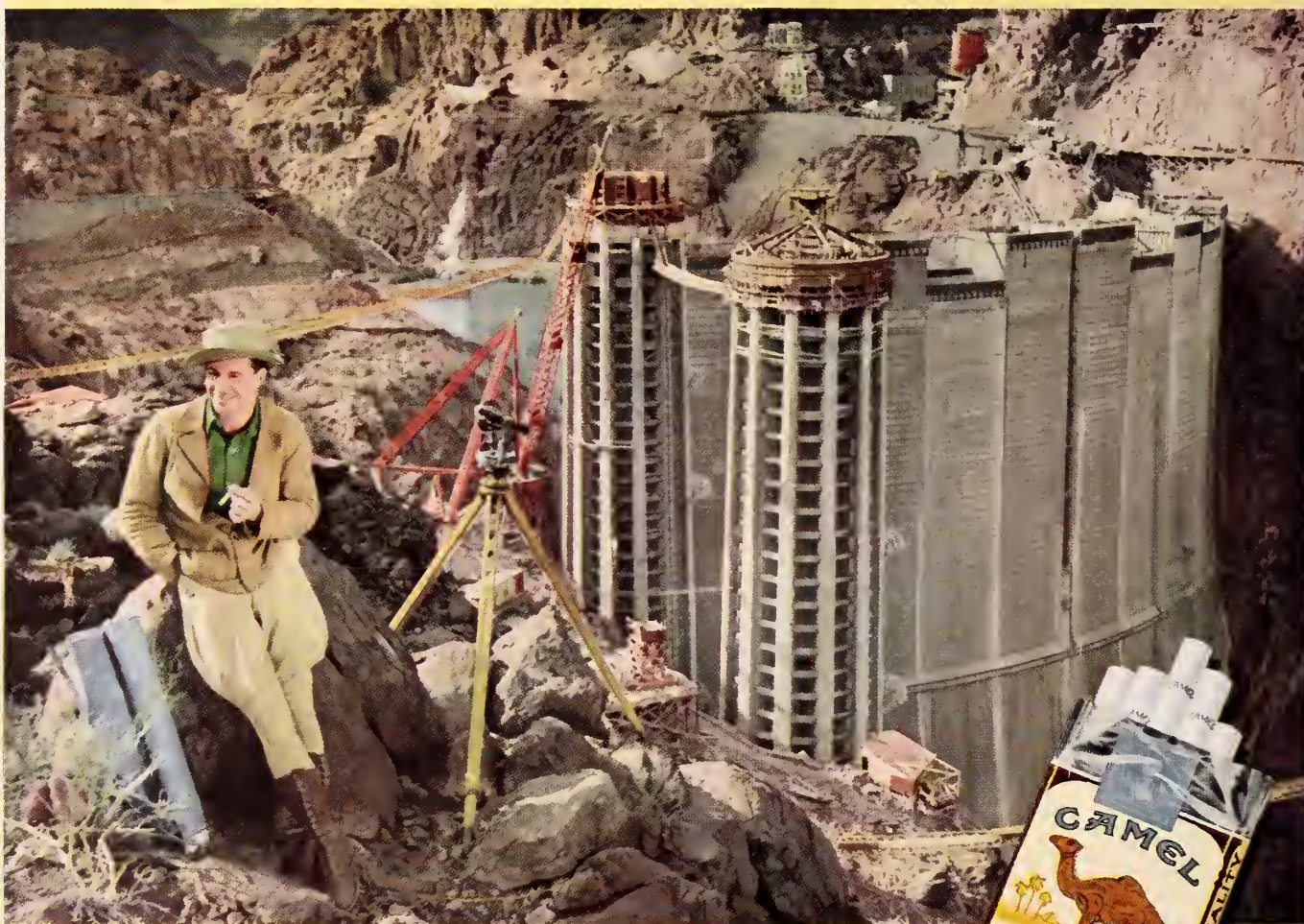
*"Camels are made from finer,
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Domestic...than any other popular brand."
(SIGNED) R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA*



VALUE! "Camels are manufactured from costlier tobaccos," says Charley Belden, Wyoming rancher. "No wonder they have such a rich, cool flavor!"

MILDNESS! "I smoke Camels because they are mild—pleasing to my throat," says Miss Helene Bradshaw, an enthusiastic horsewoman.

HEALTHY NERVES! "I have smoked Camels for fourteen years, without a sign of upset nerves," says Bill Horn, former Gold Cup winner.



FLAVOR! "It's been thrilling to have a part in the vast enterprise of building Boulder Dam," says Erwin Jones, Boulder Dam engineer. "Plenty of strain, too. When I get tired, there's nothing like a Camel. Man, what a swell taste Camels have! Mild, cool, and mellow! You can tell they are made from choice tobaccos, because they don't get 'flat' or tiresome in taste when you smoke a lot."



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• CAMPUS QUIZ

Another chance to prove that you go places and know things. Check your score on page 23 and compare it with your editor's. He came through with a flashy 83.

- If you found a wallet on the campus, you would be right in taking it to the
 - (1) Brown and White office
 - (2) Lehigh Union office
 - (3) Dean's office
 - (4) Registrar's office
 - (5) wife and kiddies
- The "R." in Charles R. Richards stands for
 - (1) Robert
 - (2) Russel
 - (3) Russ
 - (4) Ridgeway
 - (5) Henry
- George B. Curtis is three of the following:
 - (1) Associate Dean
 - (2) Chairman of Library Committee
 - (3) Registrar
 - (4) Secretary of the Faculty
 - (5) Harvard alumnus
- Dr. John Dewey addressed the Robert Blake Society on
 - (1) "A Changing Civilization"
 - (2) "Art in a Changing Civilization"
 - (3) "Art in a Scientific Order"
 - (4) "The Philosophic Interpretation of Art"
 - (5) married love
- Preparatory and high schools of the East were represented at Lehigh in the first Annual Interscholastic
 - (1) Wrestling Tournament
 - (2) Rifle Match
 - (3) Golf Tourney
 - (4) Fencing Meet
 - (5) Bull-Throwing Contest
- Everyone knows that Ray Noble played at the Junior Prom, but few know that his imported crooner was
 - (1) Joey Nash
 - (2) Frank Parker
 - (3) Al Bowley
 - (4) Phil Emerson
 - (5) James Munn
- One of these faculty names is misspelled
 - (1) Ullman
 - (2) Toohy
 - (3) Moore
 - (4) Neville
 - (5) Schulz
- "Le Moulin de la Galette," lent recently to the University, is a
 - (1) Early French steam car
 - (2) painting by Renoir
 - (3) novel by Flaubert
 - (4) wood-carving by Finta
 - (5) set of illuminated manuscripts
- To cap the spring football season a game was held with
 - (1) Princeton
 - (2) Lafayette
 - (3) William
 - (4) St. Joseph's
 - (5) Knox
- Much of the success of this year's Open House can be attributed to the efforts of Arrangements Chairman
 - (1) Philip Palmer
 - (2) Howard Reiter
 - (3) Fred Larkin
 - (4) Bradley Stoughton
 - (5) Billy Burkhardt

11. Elections of class officers was facilitated by the use of
 - (1) armed guards at ballot boxes (2) the Ware system (3) inflexible ballots (4) faculty supervision of nominations (5) Wearever rubber ballot boxes
12. Two of these men won Eastern Intercollegiate wrestling championships
 - (1) Ashman (2) Case (3) Conrad (4) Crockett (5) Scobey
13. The Brown and White gained permanent possession of the cup offered by the I. N. A. for
 - (1) Feature stories (2) Editorial excellence (3) News stories (4) Advertising (5) Column Reviews
14. After the books had been balanced on the Interfraternity Ball, the executive committee found itself with a
 - (1) balance of \$528.00 (2) loss of \$18.00 (3) balance of \$18.58 (4) loss of \$3.16 (5) severe headache
15. Alpha Epsilon Delta, the newest fraternity to be established on the Lehigh campus, will restrict its membership to
 - (1) Pre-Meds (2) Engineering Physicists (3) Band members (4) Journalism majors (5) motorcycle experts
16. A novel effect was achieved in the Mustard and Cheese production of "Yellow Jack" by
 - (1) placing a symphonic backstage (2) employing a flexible metal backdrop (3) the use of Greek masks (4) eliminating curtains between scenes (5) eliminating the scenes between curtains
17. One of these theatres is not in Bethlehem
 - (1) Nile (2) Palace (3) Colonial (4) Boyd (6) Globe
18. Two of these magazines cannot be found regularly in the Drown Hall lounge:
 - (1) Scribner's (2) Saturday Evening Post (3) Life (4) National Geographic (5) Harper's Bazaar
19. The name "William E. Chandler" is properly prefixed to the title of
 - (1) Mining Laboratory (2) Biology Foundation (3) Chemistry Laboratory (4) Competitive Scholarships (5) Physics Laboratory
20. The middle name of Chaplain Beardslee is usually associated with
 - (1) safety razor blades (2) smoking tobacco (3) navigation (4) an Elizabethan dramatist (5) a famous baseball player

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Actual Size 4½"
About ½ the size of standard pipe



Vol. VIII

No. 6

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A magazine devoted to the interests of Lehigh
Published by students of Lehigh University

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JUST AS A GOLFER NEEDS *Both* HANDS

A GOOD
PIPE TOBACCO
MUST HAVE *Both*
MILDNESS
and
FLAVOR



MILDNESS in a pipe tobacco is important, to be sure. But mildness alone is not enough. A good pipe tobacco must have both MILDNESS and FLAVOR. Then it's a comforting smoke.

In Edgeworth you get the blindest blend you can pack in your pipe, because it is made from the tenderest leaves of "the mildest pipe tobacco that grows." And then you get that rich full-bodied flavor that has won thousands to Edgeworth over the last thirty years.

Economical, too. On account of the way Edgeworth is prepared for your pipe you will get more hours of pipe smoking than many cheaper tobaccos provide. It's not the first cost—it's what it costs to keep your pipe going that counts.

Try Edgeworth and get higher pleasure at lowest cost per hour.

Ask for Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed or Edgeworth in Slice form. 15¢ pocket package to pound humidior tin. Several sizes in vacuum packed tins. Made and guaranteed by Larus & Bro. Co., Richmond, Va.

EDGEWORTH HAS *Both*
MILDNESS *and* FLAVOR



More Faculty Faces

THE Office of Admissions is glad also to take this opportunity to extend its welcome to the secondary school students who are the guests of Lehigh University during this Sub-freshman Day program.

You are but a few of an even larger group of high school students with whom we have been in correspondence during recent months. Our letters have gone to prospective students as far west as Hawaii and the Philippine Islands; as far north as Toronto, Canada, and Ketchikan, Alaska; as far south as Cuba, the Canal Zone, Chile, Peru, Brazil; and as far east as Istanbul, Turkey and Jerusalem. While it is not probable that all these correspondents will ultimately matriculate at Lehigh University, we are still, as you see, something of a cosmopolitan group.

One student in Pasadena, California, has signified his intention of coming to Lehigh University next fall, although his father is a graduate from another eastern engineering college. The father of another prospect came here from England and has succeeded extremely well in American industrial competition. The boy returns to England for the

Greetings Sub-Freshmen

by DR. WRAY H. CONGDON

Director of Admissions

summer, before sailing back for college here this fall. The father of a third prospect came from Germany to this country and has successfully established his own industrial concern. Although the father wants his son to study at his own Alma Mater, in Germany, he insists first that the son graduate from college here.

Even the disturbed political conditions in Cuba, which are demoralizing their universities, have reverberations here in Bethlehem. A number of these Cuban boys are coming to Lehigh University to pursue their higher education where they can do it without interruption from political upheavals. Another inquirer was born of missionary parents in China.

Such is the diversity of interests in widely different backgrounds which characterize the increasing group of applicants for admission to Lehigh University. To rub elbows

with and come to know more intimately a selected group of young men from such scattered areas and walks of life will be part of your educational experience if you come to our campus.

Some of the students who are coming here next fall will have their every need supplied with no thought of expense. Other boys will spend most of their spare time earning extra dollars to meet their modest expenses. One young man who left high school before graduation has now, although married, returned to high school to finish his preparation so as to enter Lehigh next fall. Another man after several years as a commercial artist and a year of illness during which he had plenty of time to think things over, will be here to prepare himself for an engineering career.

Once on the campus these individual conditions are lost sight of in the students' common strivings and common objectives. For Lehigh students are above all a democratic group of young men. *What a man is and does* determine his standing among his fellow students, not what he has.

There are many freshmen who will come here next fall because their fathers and brothers were Lehigh men. Others will have broken with the traditions of their families, all of whose members for generations have gone to some given university, because these boys now believe Lehigh can give them a better preparation for what they want. Some students will come to Lehigh because they are proud to attend a university where the scholastic requirements are

If We Please You . . .

Mr. Fentress

Dear Sir:

I think you did the caricatures in the Lehigh Review. Congratulations. I think that of J. L. Beaver is not only the first one, but the best, I ever saw. When did you see me? The wife doesn't like the eyebrows. I love the way a teacher with four kids can smile and you showed it.

May we meet sometime!

Yours,

J. L. Beaver.

Snake Charmer

by WILLIAM P. GOTTLIEB

"EVERYTIME I see a snake, I get Trembley"—or so goes the pun among those in the "know" on the campus. All of which is just another way of introducing biologist John Francis Trembley, Lehigh's own version of snake charmer and story teller a la Ripley and Baron Munchausen.

In relating his earliest experiences with his reptilian friends, Mr. Trembley commented that he had been collecting snakes even farther back than he could remember. One of his earliest recollections was the discovery of a nest of 21 reptiles in an old, discarded stove pipe. Somehow, he caught them all and carried the prizes home. Without murmuring a word, his maiden aunt, who had been living with the Trembley's, packed up and left for quite distant parts.

By the time he was thirteen, handling poisonous snakes with nothing but his bare hands and a forked stick became a mere nothing. And when the future biologist finished high school and left for Hobart College, six of his favorite rattlers went with him. During the course of his four years, he placed a black snake in the bed of a fraternity brother who did not realize he had a sleeping companion until he awoke the next day. Needless to say, a very pale face appeared at the breakfast table that morning.

In spite of everything Mr. Trembley graduated with honors, and he and his snakes eventually landed at Lehigh. Then the fun began. Here, for example, is an idea of how a lecture on "rock formations" actually turned out: The class opened with his comment that a snake

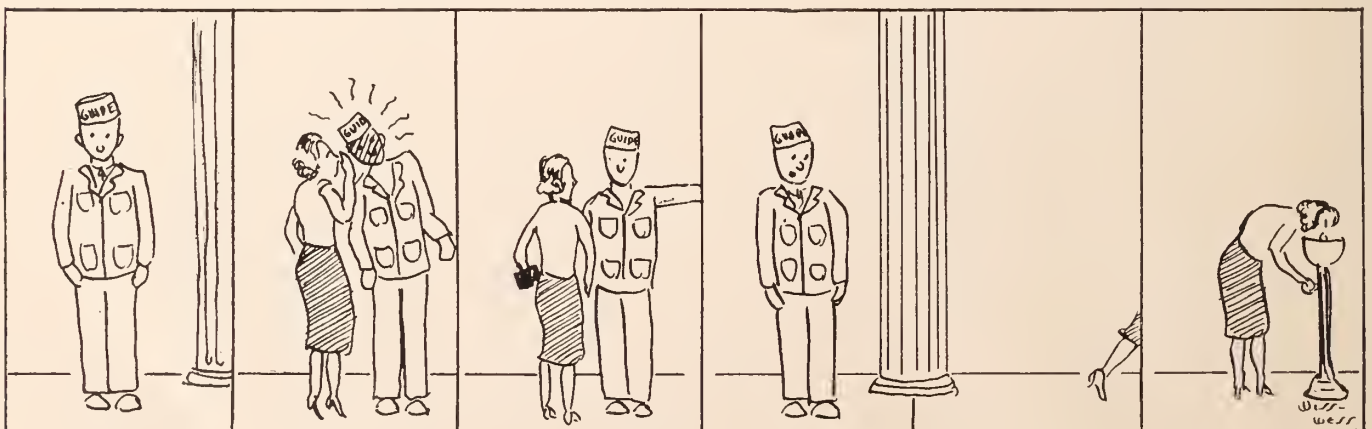
was killed by a rat which the snake was to have eaten.

That ended all other business for the rest of the hour. Question after question was thrown at him. In answer to a query on the speed of reptiles, he told of the mamba—An attendant at the zoo, doubting the famed speed of some mambas on exhibition, stuck a pole through a rather small opening on the top of a cage containing six specimens. He brushed the pole against the tail of one of the mambas and presto! all that he could then see were five specimens! A tapping sound made him turn. There on a ledge ten feet off the floor and at the opposite end of the room was the mamba beating its tail against the wall. It had climbed up the pole the attendant had used and out through the opening with such speed that it could not be seen nor heard nor could its weight on the pole be felt!

When catching his pets, Mr. Trembley uses only high shoes, ordinary old clothes, and a forked stick. To this is added a hypodermic needle and some anti-venom serum in case he is bitten. He told the class (amidst a barrage of "Oh yeah's") of a recent hunt near the Delaware Water Gap in which he captured 17 black racers, 4 ribbon snakes, 4 water snakes, 2 rattlers, and an assortment of black snakes and copperheads in less than two hours. "What, no cobras!" came a voice from the back of the room.

Some skeptical members of the class would not believe that he was fast enough to catch a snake by the tail. "Why," he defended, "that's nothing. I once got 2 rat-

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Lehigh Carnival

by GEORGE YANKO

THE United States of America has its Independence Day and Lehigh its Open House.

No doubt the Glorious Fourth precedes in importance, but Brown and White educators will be quick to tell you that the grand educational display being held annually for the third time—this year on May 3—is not only a publicity event for Lehigh, but a worthy panorama of the intellectual progress of man in the Arts, Sciences, and Business. On this date approximately 50,000 visitors will throng the campus buildings in one great attempt to absorb a knowledge accumulated over centuries.

It was the Mighty Barnum who claimed he gave the "Greatest Show on Earth" but he never gave an eleven ring circus with Ph.D.'s as barkers during the whole of his checkered career.

"Shine up the old, bring out the

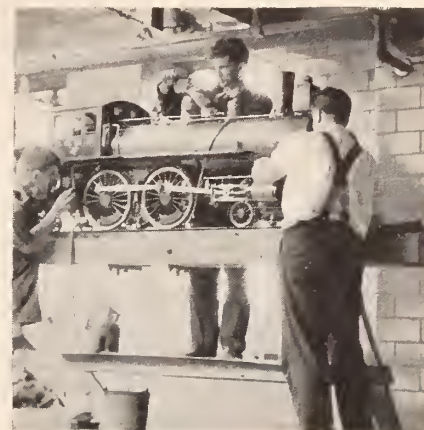
new, and put Lehigh on parade," exclaims Prof. Fred V. Larkin, chairman of the committee on arrangements. Taking this as its cue the members have arranged a program guaranteed to awe the cynical, delight the young, and impress the elderly who have always looked on the



benefits of education with a querulous eye.

From the life of snakes to the evolution of the army rifle; from pin head bulbs to earthquakes; from a century old drug store to the latest in streamlining—these are but a few of the wonders that will keep the campus constantly humming with activity.

The old Army game dedicated to the uncorrigible sucker will hold forth on the fair grounds of the University—but not for money this time. The contest is simple in oper-



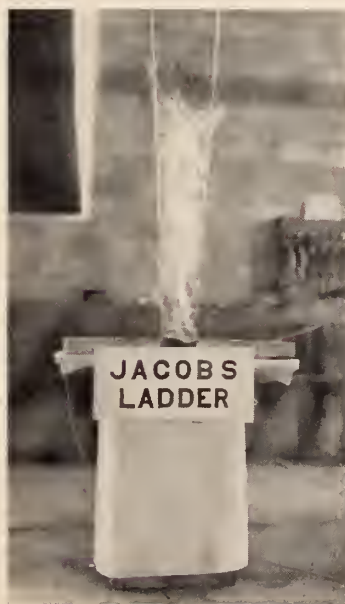
ation, though not in principle. A wire is strung before the crowd on which markers are placed. The game takes place between an instructor and a spectator.

Each side is allowed to take as many counters within a certain range as he wishes, the purpose being to take the last group yourself. While the chances for winning appear to be even for both, actually the instructor will always win by using a complex formula which he afterwards explains to his baffled opponent.

One of the most novel exhibitions which should greatly attract local citizenry is the display of equipment owned by Rau's drugstore, which, incidentally, is the oldest apothecary in the United States. In this display will be a drug mill made in 1848, a balance manufactured 100 years ago by a local foundry, clay retorts, and spirit lamps.

Hear ye, hear ye, do your nerves need jazzing up? Have you seen the Wonder Bar that floats in air? Do you know you are as strong as Hercules? Can you blow out an electric bulb? Have you seen the invisible wire which is stronger than you? If you haven't seen these you haven't seen nothing. And, biggest wonder of them all—it's free, absolutely!

Truth is stranger than fiction; Lehigh's Open House will be full of weird displays, and one of them is



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"The Athlete"

Campus Enemy Number Two

SOCIOLOGISTS say that Heidelberg man—500,000,000 B. C.—couldn't stand the pace, because he had a peanut brain mounted on his bone-crushing chassis. Odd as it may seem, every college campus is cursed with its Heidelbergs.

"Heidy" is easily recognized by his informal get-up (the inevitable sweater carefully pulled on backwards to give that non-chalant, "big-time" effect), his inimitable swagger (a cross between that of a punch-drunk pug and a drunken sailor), and his patronizing attitude toward sundry hero-worshippers who cultivate his friendship.

Still the athlete is welcomed among his fellows. He is a conversationalist of the first water because college discussions generally concern either sports or women, both of which right up his alley. Without hesitation he can quote the average of the leading batter of the American league last year, or relate casually what gurls he snaked at the last Houseparty. He doesn't pass freshman English, nor quite comprehend the law of gravity, but why bother with inconsequential?

At athletic events his fixed goal is to die for dear old "Whoosis"—in a prominent and spectacular fashion. At social doings he's the main attraction. The average man hasn't a chance with a fickle femme when the campus athlete is on the loose.

And so the athlete flounders through "academic" life, the despair of professors, the envy of students, and Heaven's gift to the molls.

The Hell of it is that he graduates — still a homo boobiens — and gets a good job because his name is known, while his classmates tramp the pavements.



SERB at Lehigh

by CHARLES F. MCCOY

IN scanning "President Roosevelt's alphabet," we have uncovered, among others, the letters S. E. R. B. Closely associated, we find such combinations as F. E. R. A., C. S. E. P., and, a short time ago, C. W. A. Disregarding all hackneyed puns and so-called "wise-cracks" directed at these numerous initials, we realize that, in some way, they relate to the federal aid now being offered to certain college students.

Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, announced on Feb. 2, 1934, the availability of certain funds for the assistance of students who, through financial difficulties, found it impossible to continue their College studies. The fund for this purpose amounts to approximately seven million dollars. The money, originally from the National Treasury, (disregarding taxpayers) which is given to each college is based upon the enrollment of October 15, 1933. Part-time jobs are thus provided for students up to the arbitrary limit of 10 per cent of each college's enrollment. Wages paid vary from ten to twenty dollars per month, while rate of pay must not be less than thirty cents per hour. A maximum thirty hour week and an eight hour day have been established.

Such a program of work is now under way at Lehigh. Many applied for these jobs. Some are now employed and benefitting by the work; others were turned down and now are wondering why. Many of these latter fellows believe themselves more deserving than some whose applications were successful. An undercurrent of adverse criticism has thus been aroused. This is given impetus, in some cases, by reports of the job-holders.

"The jobs are all created," says one.

"I loaf from five until six and get paid for it," says another.

True statements? Undoubtedly, but are they to be taken as criteria for an attack upon the S. E. R. B. or the Lehigh administrators? Further evidence, I think, will answer this question.

At this point, let me dispose of the economic issue involved. Obviously, it is advisable for everyone to have opinions as to the actions of our National Government. The mere possession of such opinions, however, is one thing, and their effective use is another. In our immediate considerations, when even nationally recognized economists differ in viewpoints, any expression upon

the part of a college student would be useless as a criticism of the existing circumstances. It suffices for us to analyze the program as it exists.

Under governmental regulations, the jobs offered must be those not ordinarily provided for in the college budget. It is further specified by the government that projects are not to be undertaken if they do not furnish employment which is worthwhile and of practical value. Thus, it is admitted by authorities that all positions are, in a sense, created.

It has been pointed out that much work is being supported by this fund which, from appearances, should be financed by the college budget. However, at the present time, economy in budgeting is practiced to extremes. Only necessary items are provided for. Thus, work which five years ago was a college project can now be accomplished under the S. E. R. B.

The Federal Government, likewise, has determined the basis for choice of individuals to receive aid. Selection

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"I can't understand how you ever got close enough to a woman to strangle her."

THE rush of campus life, unfortunately, is taken almost too seriously by many students. A false attitude is developed: it is believed that college years are but a time during which recitations are prepared for and personal glory is acquired in the fields of extra-curricular activity. As a protection against this damaging misconception military drill has gained genuine value. It emphasizes the value of co-ordinated movements, group action, and individual fitness. Outstanding among the demands made upon the individual are personal neatness, care of the uniform, good posture, and complete alertness during all the activities of the drill session.

Drill has real value

The type of training gained in drill is of inestimable value to every one who wishes to earn a living in a world which in a large measure judges both character and economic worth by appearance. After two or more years of carefully supervised drilling, the military student will not forget the lessons he learned in the field. After meeting the requirements of the inspecting officer, he will not fear the scrutiny of a prospective employer.

Military training is unique in the college curriculum in that it alone gives specialized training in the field of leadership. First learning by experience the value of explicit obedience to higher authority, the potential officer is later permitted to direct larger and larger groups of men, limited only by his ability and the size of the college unit. After a four years' apprenticeship of this kind, the student officer is well fitted for an executive position in any field. He has acquired a thorough realization of the mechanism of group action, both as a subordinate and as a leader.

Not all of military training is

practice. There is a large bulk of theory to be digested, a substantial portion of which finds application in professions far removed from the military. Included in the course of study are readings in the history of our military policy, current international problems, sanitation, first aid, discipline, organization, and courtesy to individuals and to the flag. Time spent in this way is not wasted. It produces a cultural background comparable to that derived from a standard course in history, English, or economics.

The preceding arguments have partially justified the existence of military training in colleges, but they have not justified compulsory military training. The basis for demanding that every Lehigh student take at least two years of military theory and practice, unless he can qualify for the band, lies deep in the theory of citizenship and its ob-

States, for instance, would have to be kept at a strength of three or four million men. Each state would have to support an enormously large police force, since citizens could not be deputized in a threatening exigency. About half the population would be on the public payroll, and the other half would learn the meaning of steep taxes.

R. O. T. C. vital to welfare of U. S.

Such a condition does not exist, of course, because the people of the United States have always realized the responsibilities of citizenship.

Military training is a dead issue at Lehigh. As dead, at least, as an issue can be and still claim the name. Lehigh was a pioneer in establishing college units immediately after the war. Lehigh students have never objected strenuously to basic courses and have always registered enthusiastically for advanced courses in military science and tactics. Lehigh's Board of Trustees has passed a resolution taking the power to effect changes in the military department away from the hands of the faculty into their own. By this act the existence of the department is assured for many years.

Why, then, is a dead issue revived?

ligations. Every person who wishes a voice in the political organization of the United States must be willing to offer his services in defense of the country which he is to govern. Just as every man is willing and eager to protect himself and his family, so he must be winning and eager to protect the community, state, and national governments. If this were not so, then it would be the duty of these separate governments constantly to maintain paid forces large enough to meet any national or international emergency. The army of the United

The nation is defended by a skeleton force of 150,000 men, together with the National Guard and Organized Reserves, which form the nucleus of a large army if the necessity should arise. The Organized Reserves, composed mainly of R. O. T. C. graduates, will supply the officers for a force of many millions. Without a system whereby leaders may be trained during their college years, an American army could not go into the field for six or eight months after a declaration of war, that much time

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LEHIGH

LEWIS

CON

FOR the serious-minded student, college years are busy years. There is a competitive system within a modern college or university as real and demanding as any met after graduation. Today's undergraduate is obliged, if he wishes any degree of personal success, to work harder and longer during these years than after receiving his specialized training. Although an intellectual laborer, he must be a spender, rather than an earner, person. Little wonder, then, that he realizes the necessity of choosing those particular courses of study which will be

courtesy to the flag, sanitation, and first aid) has definite cultural value. The rest deals solely with the business of marching and killing. With ample reason can the student complain that he is forced to spend valuable hours on a subject which gives little in return. It is painful to see an entire student body study material without visible value, but it is more painful to see them do it by administrative decree.

Not only is military training largely valueless; by being made compulsory it is opposed to the basic theories of modern education. It is generally admitted that the college youth of the depression era is a mature thinking unit — that he is capable of making decisions, that he can appreciate a future good in spite of an immediate inconvenience. When qualitative analysis and engineering drawing are made mandatory for freshman engineers, it is evident that

that the student has not the power to choose his course of studies to a minor degree and must be guided like a grade school child. For this implied affront to educational theory, compulsory military training is further disliked.

To a person who hates the word "war" and all its connotations, the standard way of presenting military training is deeply repugnant. International conflict is invested with an aura of glory and fustian bravado that completely obscures its more horrible aspects. It is subtly pictured as a gay and beautiful parade, with a brightly colored band for every regiment. In war as it is taught on the drill field there are no casualties, and the greatest struggle lies in keeping in step. Classroom recitations cover briefly the possibilities of injury in battle, but never are discussed the helpless by-products of war, the crippled and disfigured, or the economic blight which falls inevitably on every country engaged in war. War is given all the aspects of a game, a precise and complicated game, but still a game.

For this reason it is difficult to maintain that military training produces a genuine aversion for war. If this were true, then Germany would have the most peace-loving population in the world, for she is teaching the methods of battle to all her people.

Moral bribery is employed

There is another thorn in the sides of those to whom the very thought of military training is painful. It is a system, tantamount to moral bribery, employed in many schools to attract men to the Reserve unit. In one school private are issued uniforms of striking colors and rich material, all students enrolled are given instruction in horseback riding, and to cap the season an honorary colonel is

When there are two sides to an argument, and only one is heard, the other may be forgotten. While Lehigh men have staunchly supported the local military unit, there has always been a minority for whom war training is a painful process. This group realizes that the case for the R. O. T. C. is strong, strong enough to earn the endorsement of many men more mature than they, yet they feel that on their side are incontrovertible truths. They wish these truths to be known, so that they may be balanced against the truths of their opponents in debate.

Here, then, are the arguments, without answers. Choose your own.

of most benefit in preparing him for a productive postgraduate existence. Little wonder that he resents compulsory military training.

Work has little value

None of the work assigned to the students in the basic courses of Military Science and Tactics has direct bearing upon the future vocations or professions of the men enrolled in these courses unless they later become professional soldiers. About five per cent of the work (including such subjects as military history,

they are a basic part of the engineer's training and that they must be compulsory if the technical schools of the country are to attain a medium of uniformity. There is little sincere grumbling from the students themselves.

Compulsion is educational theory

But it is possible to become highly proficient in engineering or any other field without benefit of military training. And to make this part of the college curriculum almost inescapable is effectively to maintain

continued on page 22

This is the second of two articles on

Pipes

by C. WESLEY PHY

A NEW pipe must be smoked with care. It should be smoked no more than once or twice a day, so that the bowl can cool off completely. After a few weeks the cake forms and protects the wood from the intense heat; but until the cake has hardened one should be careful not to get the pipe too hot by constant smoking. He should be careful, also, not to smoke in the wind, in an automobile, or in a smoking car with open windows. The wind naturally makes the fire hotter, and if it gets too hot the briar may be damaged.

The real enemy, obviously, is rapid combustion. The tobacco must burn slowly. If it does not, both the pipe and the smoker's tongue suffer. There are at least two

more precautions that one should take: keeping the tobacco moist, and packing it properly in the bowl. Dry tobacco burns too rapidly. To keep it slightly moist, put a small piece of orange peel in the can—not too big a piece, for wet tobacco will not burn. Orange peel is better than a piece of apple, for the apple becomes mouldy sooner and dries out more quickly than the orange peel does. Apples, moreover, contain seeds; and have you ever accidentally tried smoking seeded tobacco? The resulting explosions are amusing, but not to the smoker.

It is quite a trick to fill a pipe properly. The amateur usually packs the tobacco too loosely in the bottom of the bowl and too tightly at the top. The bowl should be filled evenly and tightly throughout. If the tobacco is packed too tightly it will not draw; if it is packed loosely, it will burn rapidly and injure the bowl. The real pipe man takes pains in filling his pipe. He puts in a small amount of tobacco at a time and tamps it down firmly with his index finger, repeating the operation four or five times until the bowl is full. The tamping-finger becomes somewhat besmirched, to be sure, but no sacrifice is too great for one's art.

Only the neophyte smokes a pipe rapidly. It is no fun to puff like an exhaust valve, and one soon learns that hot pipes are not pleasant companions. Some men go to the opposite extreme, smoking so slowly that their pipes are always either out or just about out. It is no fun to smoke matches, either. One should cultivate the middle ground, drawing slowly and steadily, allowing nothing to interfere with the ritual except perhaps a sudden flare of good conversation.

The Cake

There are more foolish notions about the cake that forms in a pipe than there are in Congress about work relief. The cake has its purpose, of course; it protects the wall of the pipe from the intense heat of the burning tobacco. But it can cause a good deal of trouble, too, and most pipe smokers invite the trouble by cultivating thick cakes. The thicker the cake, the happier they are. But what happens? Sooner or later they have to clean the pipe and pare the cake down somewhat so that there is room for a flake or two of tobacco. So they set to



"Go kick hell out of him, Sonny."

work with a knife or a reamer, and as they scrape—pop!—out comes a big chunk of cake! A deep pit is formed. Often a number of such pits appear, and some of them reach down to the wood. The result is sad. The briar, left unprotected in spots, is scorched, and the pipe begins to taste like the bottom of a bird cage. The best thing to do then is to buy a new pipe.

Or the tragedy may take another form. Suppose the cake is allowed to accumulate. The coefficient of expansion is not the same for carbon as it is for briar, and some day when the pipe gets especially hot the cake and the wood will stage a little battle. The result, again, is a new pipe. The old one will be cracked and useless.

No matter how we look at it, there is really no sense to this cake fetish. The cake is necessary, to be sure, but to serve its purpose it must be of just the right thickness. This rule, then, is worth observing—that the cake in a pipe should never be thicker than the owner's finger nail.

Cleaning Them

The cake should be pared down with a regular pipe reamer. A knife is too dangerous; good pipes have been spoiled by an accidental dig by the point of a well-intentioned knife. Aside from the reamer, which is seldom used, only two tools are necessary to keep the pipe clean. One is a pack of pipe cleaners; the other is a mechanical pencil. The pencil is used to clean out the ashes after the pipe has gone out. It is the ideal tool for the purpose—pointed enough to get all the ashes, yet blunt enough not to dig the bowl. Sometimes it seems to me that one really cannot smoke a pipe unless he carries a mechanical pencil. Some pencils, indeed, have still another virtue—a large flat top, perfectly suited for tamping down the ashes in a lighted pipe. One should, you know, pack the ashes down, not knock them out, for the tobacco burns more evenly when it is packed down.¹ The chief service of the pencil habit, however, is to keep the smoker from emptying his pipe by tapping it on his heel, or on a tree. Few things are more dangerous, for sooner or later he will hold the stem too far away from the bowl; and when he taps, the stem will break in two. The sensible thing, therefore, is to empty the pipe with your pencil. One should not, by the way, empty the pipe while it is still warm. And please do not ask for a reason. Tradition scorns reasons.

Another good habit to cultivate is that of running a pipe cleaner into the pipe after each smoke, and letting it remain there until the pipe is used again. If the stem

1. Here opinion differs, even within the ranks of the Department of English. One learned pipe-smoker insists that the ashes should not be touched—that they should be neither tamped nor knocked out. If the ashes are not disturbed, says he, the cake will form rapidly, and the thicker the cake the sweeter the smoke. His pernicious doctrine is magnanimously recorded here because of my personal esteem for a colleague whose ideas are otherwise sound.



"I guess we just weren't meant to be roommates."

is especially juicy, it is well to clean it thoroughly with the first cleaner and then to insert a second one, allowing that one to remain. Some of the metal gadgets that manufacturers put into the stems are so constructed that you cannot run a pipe cleaner straight through from the mouthpiece to the bowl. Most of the do-dads are of dubious value anyway, but the ones that obstruct the pipe cleaners are downright criminal. They should be yanked out of the pipe and thrown away.

There comes a day in the life of some pipes when mere pipe cleaners avail nothing—when, in Kipling's charming phraseology, they are

"stinking and stale,

Like the butt of a dead cigar."

The remedy is slow, but simple, efficient, and inexpensive. It consists simply in taking the pipe apart and laying the two parts away, removed from sight and temptation, but within easy reach of every vagrant draft. In a week or two the deplorable characteristics will have disappeared, borne away by breezes that are not particular what company they keep. This is the only sensible method of bringing an outcast pipe back into good repute. Certain false phrophets advise the use of alcohol, or of liquid preparations consisting principally of alcohol. They are not to be trusted. Alcohol opens the pores of the wood, makes the bowl vulnerable, and spoils its color.

As a matter of fact, if pipes are cared for properly from day to day, there is no need of such desperate

continued on page 20

• Bethlehem Lullaby

It was a beautiful day. The birds were singing, the air soft and sweet; spring was just in the offing. We walked lightly home from school—life was good and all nature had a pleasant hue. A little way in front of us a baby girl was walking with her even younger brother. A dream of youthful innocence. She had tousled blonde hair, blue eyes; and he was a cute little fellow. There, thought we, is life at its sweetest. She held his hand in hers and pulled it just a wee bit, for he evidently had a tendency to lag behind. Truly exalted by this lovely picture of fraternal affection, we were tempted to stop and pat both their lovely heads. We resisted. As we passed the little lady gave her brother's arm an awful yank and shrieked, "Come on, you stupid b——, cut your damn stallin'."

• Sorehead

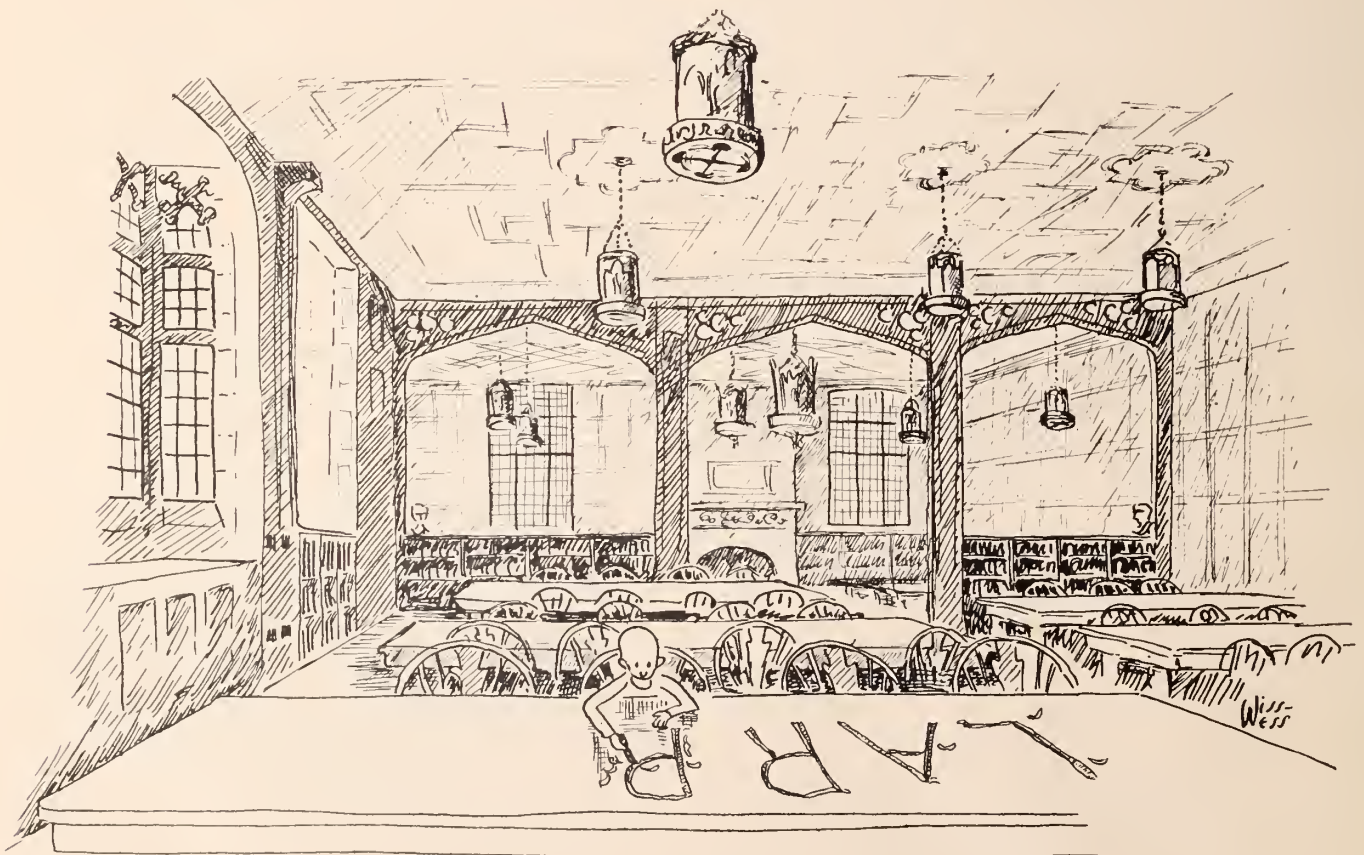
HERE'S a prize tale going the rounds of the campus. We think it is worth preserving for posterity. It seems that there were three hermits living together in a cave on a hill. They spoke to each other very sparingly. One day a horse and rider went by their door. Five years later one hermit said "That was a fine white horse that passed." Five more years went by, when the second observed, "That wasn't a white horse, it was black." Aften ten more years the third hermit began to pack and leave. "I can't stand it any more," he steamed, "you fellows are always arguing."

• Futility

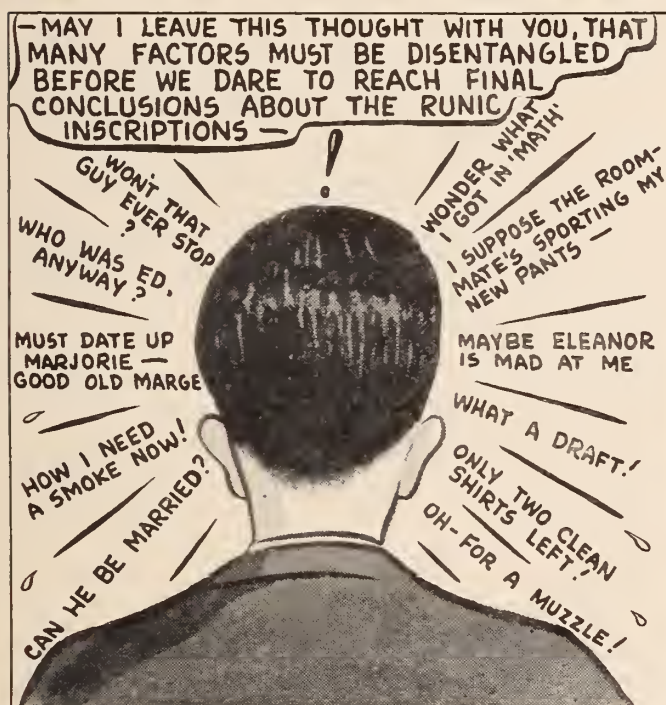
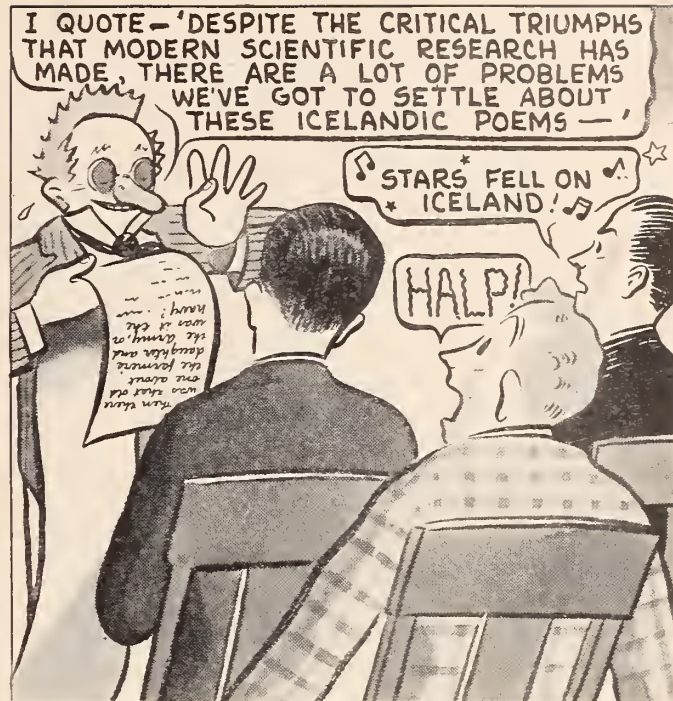
Why in the hell should he live any longer on this lousy globe? His girl was gone, his job was humdrum, and he had athlete's foot, not to mention pink toothbrush. He'd show 'em . . . he'd go to her and tell of his love and then take the poison in front of her . . . no, he'd take her down to the river and jump in before her eyes! She'd be sorry because she couldn't take him in her arms then. With tears in her eyes she'd see him drown. Yes, that would be a fitting end.

Putting on his coat he grabbed up a gun . . . just in case . . . and ran down the stairs. At the bottom he stepped on his kid sister's kiddie kar and broke his damn neck.

—Punch Bowl



LARRY



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SERB at Lehigh

continued from page 11

must be determined upon the individual's scholastic standing, need, character, and suitability for the job. Final choice, here at Lehigh, lies with Dean McConn, and Mr. Brodhead, Director of Placement.

The Government seemingly has done its part. It has placed faith in the citizens to see that the money is distributed fairly. Are the citizens repaying the Government? Should the government have established more definite qualifications and more certain limits to guide in the choice of men?

In a system which necessitates such a degree of personal discrimination and integrity, the operation is bound to be non-uniform. Disregarding individual traits of dishonesty and untruthfulness, the program could not be carried on so that only the most worthy received financial aid for doing work commonly regarded as worthwhile. Some projects at Lehigh seem utterly impractical to the average student or outsider. Yet, this same work may be sincerely regarded by authorities as deserving of inclusion in the S. E. R. B. program.

One may similarly analyze the problem of selecting men for the jobs. Authorities have neither the time nor the means to determine definitely the need or character of each applicant, nor his suitability for the line of work desired. Of course, scholarship is more concrete and may be discovered to a fairly accurate degree. Yet, there are no available records in the files of the University to show the financial state of each student's family, nor to give an analysis of the boy's moral character. Neither is there any positive evidence of the applicant's particular field of ability. The application blank containing the required information constitutes the main basis for choice. In addition, each man, as far as possible, is judged from a personal interview with Dean McConn.

Thus, the college student himself is partially to blame. The integrity of one man may cost him a job. It is easy to write untrue or partially true statements upon the application blanks. Truthful persons deserving aid may be omitted at the expense of those who falsely report their situation and abilities to authorities. In some cases, accuracy of information or failure, through shame, to emphasize one's exact financial state may give similar results. So it is that many times we may know two fellows very well. One has obtained aid; the other has not. And yet, we have complete knowledge of facts to prove that the less worthy man is working. The one employed may be intending to buy an automobile with money received, while the other has barely the means to remain in college.

Administrators, not necessarily at Lehigh, but in

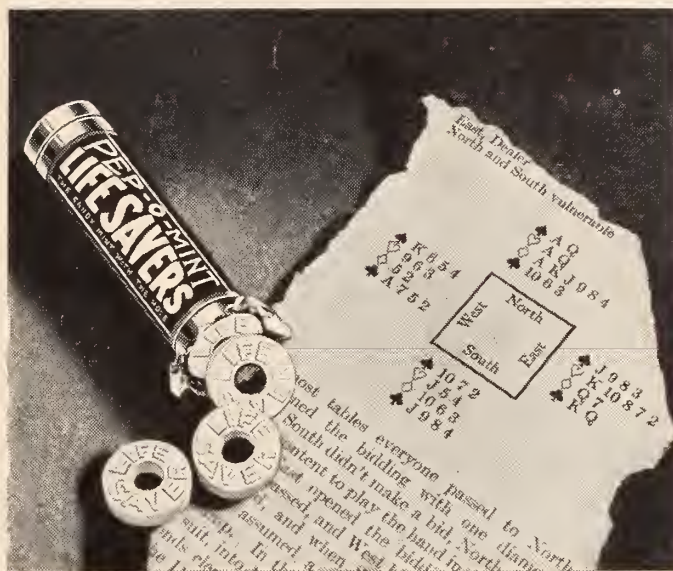
many institutions, are unfortunately at fault. They cannot escape the blame for certain aspects of such an inconsistently governed program. Unquestionably, some projects are not worthwhile. There are rumors of some colleges appropriating the funds and requiring little or no work. Some students at Lehigh are paid for exerting very little effort. There is a tremendous variance in the type of work for which the wage scale remains the same. Supervision is oftentimes poor, permitting laxity. In certain cases, there seems to be evidence of unjust discrimination. It is obvious that the "first man on the list" method is being utilized, especially in filling some positions created after the primary distribution of work.

Let us again consider the man who is intending to purchase an automobile with the money he receives from his part-time job. Obviously he is not in dire need of aid. Yet, supposedly he would be unable to continue his college education were it not for Federal assistance. Here lies a ludicrous demand of the government. The requisite that only men who otherwise would be forced to leave college be eligible for the benefits of the fund, is indeed amusing. It is so impractical that authorities openly inform applicants to ignore its true significance. It is easily seen that if, without the money they hope to receive from the fund, these students must leave school, it is more than probable that they would not then be in school to file their application. Certainly, the number of students in Lehigh at the present time who absolutely depend upon the S. E. R. B. fund to provide for them the necessary means for remaining in college, is very, very few.

A fair analysis of the conditions, then, shows us that several factors are responsible for the many imperfections in this government emergency program. The government has displayed a desire to shift responsibility from its shoulders to those of the people. It has done so knowing that human discrimination and integrity would produce imperfect operation of the program. The public, in turn, has responded according to human nature. Administrators and applicants alike aggravate the situation.

As a result we have faulty placement and unwise discrimination. Meanwhile the Federal Government smiles. The burden lies no longer with them. This fact they recognize. The worries of operation of their own program is entirely divorced from them. Men who should be working are not, and some men who are employed are buying luxuries with their earned money. Definiteness of outline is lacking. Where, at present, there exists a program of varying efficiency, inconsistency reigns, social dependency grows, and such benevolent intent has the possibility of becoming a dole to the fortunate and a ludicrous farce to the needy.

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The winner of the last contest got so much pleasure out of his prize package of assorted *Life Savers* that ye editors have decided to give away another box. The Lehigh student who who submits the best joke for the next issue is the lucky man.

Come one! Come all!

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Pipes

continued from page 14

measures. The most effective preventive is simply never to refill a warm pipe. Some would go further and say that one should never smoke the same pipe twice in one day. Your correspondent, personally, agrees.¹ Of course we cannot legislate tastes; and we must agree of tobacco that, as Poe says about poetry, "Its sole arbiter is taste." But then, are all men's tastes to be trusted? What of those dotards in Shakespeare's seventh Age:

"Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything"?

Let us then move undisturbed toward our conclusion. One should not smoke the same pipe twice in one day. Obviously, therefore, one should have several pipes. But how many? Well, no earnest devotee is content with fewer than three. A respectable number is seven. Anyone who has more than twenty must, like Solomon, be either Gargantuan or presumptuous; he cannot hope to do them full justice. But if one has a sufficient number of pipes to keep him constantly supplied with a cool, fresh one; if he troubles himself to keep them reasonably clean; and if he has a good supply of moist, rich tobacco—though that is quite a large subject in itself—he may number himself among the favored of the earth. "The man who smoked," says Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer-Lytton, baron Lytton of Knebworth—who, with a name like that, certainly ought to know—"The man who smokes thinks like a sage and acts like a Samaritan." The civilized way—the traditional way—the only way!—to smoke tobacco is in pipes. It follows, then, that all pipe-smokers are sages and Samaritans. Would it not be a great step toward the elimination of human ills if some public spirited citizen, some Carnegie, were to subsidize pipe-smoking in Washington?

1. Courageously enough, for on our own campus are two accomplished hedonists—one an eminent musician, the other a distinguished bibliophile—who will stand flatfooted before him and fling "Nay!" in his teeth.

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Lehigh Carnival

continued from page 9

the Dance of the Molecules, featuring that well known popular step The Brownian Movement. Ultra-microscopes of super power, aided by the unfathomable mysteries of science, will enable the guests to observe the unsuspecting molecules in their minute maneuvers.

Nor will the Engineers fall behind in offering unique displays. All who attended last year's event are well acquainted with the gigantic bunsen burner, over 15 feet in length, that flashed fire from side to side of Packard laboratory. This year the giant exhibit of them all is a 75,000 lb. testing machine essentially adapted for crushing concrete. The machine, automatically operated by a mere press of the button, re-

cords the compression on the rock. It is loaned by the Baldwin Southwark Company.

Actually this day of Open House, with its galaxy of thousands of shows, is a miniature Century of Progress depicting a History of Education. With the Lehigh band blaring holiday marches, students parading in uniforms, and curiosity seekers wandering through the halls and on the paths, the scene will approach a pleasure park as gazing thousands seek to gain collegiate education via an essay and pleasant road.

Late at night the last visitor will leave and the last campus light be turned out. Open House will be over, and 'the exhibits torn down, but the ponderous wheel of intellectual progress keeps silently grinding on.



The Birth of a Nathan

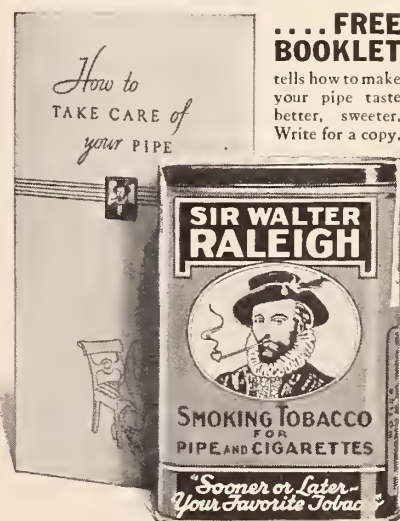
"LET 'IM DROP,
BOYS, IT'S A
FALSE ALARM!"



RIGHT, men. No innocent little blaze could produce fumes as overpowering as that stewy pipe and villainous tobacco.

Some men are like that: they smoke too-strong tobacco in a never-cleaned pipe until they haven't a friend left. Fortunately, the number of Sir Walter Raleigh fans grows by the hour: men who keep their briars tidy; men who prefer this mild blend of Kentucky Burleys that is calm on the tongue, tempting to the nose. Try it—and Sir Walter will have another friend!

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Snake Charmer

continued from page 8

tlers that way with only one hand!"

Then there are some more incidental remarks that he offered—In proportion to its volume, the poison of a bee is more deadly than that of any snake . . . A python can swallow a large deer, antlers and all . . . The bite of a der-de-lance breaks up the victim's blood vessels, turns the skin a deep crimson, and causes such vulnerable spots as the eyes, ears, and bruised tissues to bleed freely . . . The garpike fish's skin is so tough that a hatchet hitting it will strike sparks . . . Scientists found in Siberia the frozen body of a 25,000 year old mammoth and celebrated the event by eating some of the mammoth's flesh, still fresh . . . Hunters once caught and disembowled a crocodile; a few hours later the hunters returned to pick up the remains whereupon it arose, jumped into the water

and swam away.

Mr. Trembley once helped an acquaintance by running a snake show at a fair. As part of the act, he sat in a pit surrounded by 18 deadly rattlers! At another time, he gave an illustrated lecture on snakes at Geneva College. Rather than use a baggage car in which to ship the exhibits, he packed a seven foot diamond back, a copperhead, moccasin, timber rattler, and some others in his valises and brought them in the regular pullman. When he went to sleep on the way, he placed the bags with the snakes in his berth and was kept awake half the night; for everytime the train lurched, the rattlers would shake their tails!

"Snake Doctor" Trembley once found medical Doctor Bull asleep; so he took a five foot mocassin, placed its huge, ugly head right under the nose of the sleeper, and yelled. But I can't tell you what Dr. Bull almost did.

ROTC at Lehigh

Pro

continued from page 12

being needed for the intensive training of an officer. For this reason military training is vital to the welfare of the country. Only by making that training compulsory is the burden distributed fairly.

R. O. T. C. an opportunity

To the student of ability the existence of an R. O. T. unit should be considered a welcome opportunity. Military plans call for the mobilization of every able-bodied male citizen in the event of war. The place of the college man is in the rank of leaders, for which he is fitted by temperament and intellect. Military training guarantees him due recognition as a superior soldier by making him eligible for a commission in the Regular Army with but a few weeks' training; it guarantees that he will not be drawn from a position of authority in the peacetime world, and thrust into the lowest rank of the wartime world.

Con

continued from page 13

selected from the co-ed group. These extremes are usually found on a campus where R. O. T. C. is voluntary.

It cannot be denied, however, that practices very similar are carried on at Lehigh. The Army department pays the salaries of five commissioned and two non-commissioned officers who are considered members of the University faculty; students enrolled in the advanced courses receive a substantial salary from the government; and the Administration itself has provided that any engineering student may substitute advanced M.S. and T. for any required engineering subject, with the approval of the director of curriculum. Such tactics suggest super-salesmanship of an insidious kind.

College student discriminated against

That military training offers to

the college man an opportunity to step into a position of command in time of a national emergency cannot be gainsayed. For that reason military training is valuable. But as soon as training is made compulsory it works grievous hardships upon a considerable portion of the undergraduate body. There are those who hate war with such a fervor that to be subjected to military instruction is a severe emotional strain. They feel that war is an avoidable calamity and will work for its extinction. They have no desire, however, to lead men into bloody engagements.

This group is actually being discriminated against. If the men were street laborers instead of Lehigh students, they would not be forced to undergo a course of instructions opposed to their basic beliefs. As Lehigh students they must support a system they consider fundamentally evil.

Greetings Sub-Freshmen

continued from page 7

"stiff." Others will come to Lehigh because they enjoy the social life of the campus here. Still others may come chiefly because they like to wrestle or participate in other sports.

A mixture of motives and a variety of conditions direct these eager young men towards our beautiful campus with its able faculty and well-equipped laboratories here in the valley of the Lehigh. Once on the campus these boys soon become a friendly group with a fusion of interests and ideals that weld strong bonds of union. A democratic atmosphere that brooks no insidious distinction and strong traditions that build up loyalty and love for Lehigh

will make these young men of such widely different experiences and purposes all good Men of Lehigh.

If we are fortunate enough to welcome you later as matriculates at Lehigh University, we will bend our every energy towards giving you our best. If you are fortunate enough later on to become a member of our Lehigh family, you in turn will bend your every energy towards helping Lehigh to maintain its present worthy reputation.

If fate takes you elsewhere, may you still have only the pleasantest memories of this brief visit to Old South Mountain and always a warm spot in your heart for your friends and acquaintances here at Lehigh University who will wish you well wherever you may be.

- The editors of the Review take pleasure in naming the winners of the contest announced in the February issue. Awards were made for the best covers, satire, or cartoons submitted. Each man will receive a Kay-woodie pipe.

* * *

The winners:

Cover: Dave Fentress

Satire: Sid Lewis

Cartoons:

Warren Fairbanks

* * *

Answers to Questions on page two

1. 2
2. 3
3. 1, 3, 4
4. 2
5. 1
6. 3
7. 3
8. 2
9. 4
10. 3
11. 2
12. 1, 5
13. 2
14. 3
15. 1
16. 4
17. 3
18. 4, 5
19. 3
20. 1

CAL CAMPUS defines "BELOW and AFT"



Below the missus—aft-er the blonde!

WHILE SAILING AMERICAN TO EUROPE



CAL'S nautical definitions appear rather silly. But we must hand him an orchid for the super-intelligence he displayed when selecting a ship to Europe. Maybe he just followed in the trail that smart American travelers everywhere have been blazing to our piers. At any rate, he chose the *Washington*—and he's mighty glad!

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